CHARLTON ANDREWS'S RECOLLEC-TIONS OF THE CAMPANILE.

He Has Visited the Tower and Knows Something of Its History-Visitors

at the Hotels. Charlton Andrews, author of "A Parfit

Gentil Knight," and who has traveled extensively in Europe, is at the Denison for a few days. In conversation with a Journal reporter he expressed satisfaction with | city. the news that the Campanile at Venice, which recently collapsed without warning, is to be immediately reconstructed. "The Campanile," said Mr. Andrews, "was a beautiful tower of brick and marble, especially noted for its simplicity, which suggested the great shaft at Washington. The entire city of Venice is a great monument, replete with artistic and historical interest. If it be true that the subsoil there is detoriorating much, the world is in danger of losing one of its grandest treasures. The Doges' Palace and the Cathedral of St. Mark's, both of which buildings would

naturally follow it to destruction.

"When the Campanile was begun," continued Mr. Andrews, "in the year 888, the constructors made every effort to place the great structure on a foundation that should be everlasting. The soil of Venice is composed of alternate layers of clay, peat and gravel; the drillers of artesian wells have found that this condition continues to a, Campanile rests upon white poplar piles driven into the clay about sixteen feet beabove this platform were placed several layers of trachyte granite blocks. The sur-St. Mark's is the same except that no piling upholds the platform of oak. Next to Rome, it seems to me, Venice possesses more interest to the square foot than any other city of Europe. It is to be fervently hoped that no further destruction will be wrought there, and those travelers who have alenjoyed a visit to the Campanile should plume themselves on the fact. Venice is mainly superb from the gorgeous coloring that has its place in its architecture. The most beautiful colored marbles and porphry have been used in the construction of public and other buildings. Venice was for centuries the storehouse of the most beautiful building marbles in the world. The abundance of Mosaics in the mural decoration marks the cathedral especially, and the lavish use of the costly ultramarine blue has had much to do with the general splendor of the Venetian build-

section of Indiana in which he was born and raised and in which he now resides. "The counties of Franklin and Fayette," he said, "together with their adjacent districts, have much of which they may well boast. Not only is this section of the State one of the most prosperous and wealthy, but it includes a locality that for picturesqueness is hardly to be surpassed in the world. The annual congregation of Indiana painters in the vicinity of Brookville speaks eloquently for the beauty of the forks of the Whitewater river. The scenery is particularly magnificent there at this time of the year, and already many reproof this great State. It has been said that the residents of this part of Indiana rarely If this be a weakness it is amply excusable when one looks over the list of and another famous literary man from that section is Joaquin Miller, whose first home was near Liberty. To the long list of eminently successful professional men and politicians there has recently been added who, after a residence in Ohio of but five

mills in Indiana. In days gone by Indianians from almost every part of the State to have their grist ground. The general moral and physical solidity of the early pioneers, whose descendants still maintain the high degree of ambition and energy their forefathers displayed.

# FROM PHOENIX, A. T.

#### A Former Indiana Man Talks of the Western Town.

J. W. Walker and Arthur J. Edwards, of Phoenix, A. T., are at the English Hotel. The two Arizonians are on their way East to interest capital in the White Gold Mining Company, of Phoenix, recently organized. Edwards, who used to live in Val-Indianapolis business men.

"Phoenix is a great old town," said Walker last night. "A score of years ago it | tamed West, but now things are as peacethe buffalo, the old faro dealers, the milithat were a part of the old days. Now | with its report. Phoenix, the capital of the Territory, is known as the center of a vast irrigating district. Irrigation in Arizona has been carried to such a point that millions of acres | solved, That the entire delegations of this of land once regarded as arid and unfit for human habitation are productive and profitable. It is the mining center of the State, and vast outputs of gold, silver and copper flow into it for distribution."

# PARKE COUNTY MEN.

# A Number of Them Stop at the Grand | Mitchell said he thought the resolution | this kind of unbending is one of the chief Hotel.

A number of prominent Parke county men were at the Grand Hotel last night, resolution calling upon all local unions to Among them were Howard Maxwell, an | solicit strike funds from business men. The attorney of Rockville, and a hustling young Republican who made the race for the con- from the mine disasters at Coal Creek, gressional nomination in the Fifth district | Tenn.; Johnstown, Fa., and Utah, and conagainst Representative Holliday and James S. Barcus. The others were J. S. McFadden, another Rockville attorney, and a Democrat: Thomas E. Aydelott, sheriff of Parke county; F. H. Nichols, cashier of the the dead bodies were out of the mine, First National Bank at Rockville; D. J. Chaple, county recorder; S. A. Pike, county anditor; George Branson, county treasurer, and Deputy County Clerk Chapman. Attorney McFadden, who is an enthusiastic Democrat, says they propose to defeat James S. Barcus, the Republican canaldate for senator from Parke, Vermillion

# Preaches to the Miners.

and Vigo counties.

J. G. Blake, who was formerly secertary of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, but who is now located at Silver Cliff, Col., is at the Grand Hotel. Mr. Blake went to Colorado last fall with a view to carrying He says his efforts are very satisfactory and he has had a number of conversions. "The miners are royal fellows," he said different mining camps-Silver Cliff, West Cliff and Querida, a very large mining camp. Mr. Blake says there are great

#### the county in which he is located. George Townsend Returns.

George Townsend, of the firm of Townsend & Reed, the firm which built the electric line between this city and Sheibyville, has returned from a mouth's visit to Bosstories. Mr. Townsend says the cars will of the affair. be running between this city and Shelby- Purcell has charge of a striking district

"rotary transformers" can be secured. The | tion there caused the trouble. It is said tance in the town of Shelbyville.

# Views of a Frenchman.

V. Chautard, a Frenchman who is in this country in the interests of his firm, which deals in crude India rubber, is at the Grand Hotel. Chautard is one of the partners in the business. The firm has houses at Paris, London and Liverpool. This is Mr. Chantard's first visit to this country. "This country and Russia will hold the balance against Purcell. of power some day," he declared. He thinks, however, that it will take Russia 200 years to become the equal of the United

## Senator Lindley in Town.

Senator Thomas Lindley, of Hamilton county, was in town yesterday. The senator is an ardent admirer of Senator Fairbanks, but found the latter out of the

# MITCHELL ON TOP.

(CONCLUDED FROM FIRST PAGE.) tablished in a great majority of the bituminous fields of the United States, where the operators and miners mutually confer and agree upon such terms of employment as may be satisfactory for a given period of time. For five years we have annually made contracts in this manner with many of the bituminous coal operators and, notwithstanding the allegations that are persistently made that we are an irresponsible body, we feel proud of the fact that while Campanile stood just before the splendld it may have been to our financial interests | on many occasions to cast them aside, and we were under no legal obligations to any one, we have faithfully lived up to the letter and the spirit of every contract we have made, nor shall we violate them now.

IN THE ANTHRACITE REGION "One hundred and fifty thousand of our craftsmen in the anthracite region of Pennsylvania have sought to secure better wages and relief from many galling conditions under which they have been compelled to labor in the past. They have tried depth of 1,500 feet. The foundation of the by every honorable means known to civilized men to adjust the grievance with their employers without resorting to a low the surface; these piles almost touched strike. In this they have failed, because each other. On top of them was laid a the employers have assumed to be the platform of oak trees roughly hewn, and only parties interested in all the questions involving the operation of the times, position that has not been sustained by face of Venice was then about two feet the conditions existing since the stoppage lower than it is at present. In 1885 this of work has taken place. Some of the foundation was carefully examined, and coal operators have been quoted as saying was found to have suffered little from the that the question is not one of wages or they believe it to be an opportune time to destroy the union. Whether they have made this statement or not, their actions indicate that their purposes is to destroy our erganization. We know from experience the dire results of organized capita upon the community at large in the coal regions when not modified by the influence of organized labor. If it is the purpose of the coal operators to destroy our union, then, upon the principle that self-preservation is the first law of nature, we would be fully justified in taking drastic measures to prevent the accomplishment of their designs. We believe we have within our reach the means by which that purpose can be thwarted. No legal power can compel us to work if we desire to remain idle There is no more reason why we should be required to sell our labor at a lower price than we are asking for it than a member of the corporation should be compelled to sell his stock when he wants to keep it." Andrews speaks in high praise of that We believe that our interests in the community of which we are a part and our obligations to the operators with whom we have agreements requires that we shall not inaugurate a general suspension of work in the coal trade. They may destroy our union, but they cannot make us violate our contracts.

TO CONTINUE THE STRUGGLE. "The struggle in the anthracite region will be continued until our demands have country surrounding the east and west been granted or a competent board of arbitration has declared that we are wrong. No class of men realizes more than we do ductions of it in oil and water color have the great power of public opinion. Its ingone out over the world to add to the fame | fluence is potent for good or evil in accordance with the manner in which it is used. miss an opportunity to inform the stranger | No right can be secured and maintained of the number of famous Americans born without its support and no wrong can long Law Needed to Prevent Encroachexist that meets with its concentrated opnames. Gen. Lew Wallace and Maurice position. Realizing this fact, we appeal Thompson were born in Franklin county. to the people at large to bring all possible pressure to bear on the officers and stockholders of the anthracite coal-carrying railroads to treat considerately the appeal

to their employes for arbitartion. "The care of 150,000 men and their families the name of the Hon. Harry L. Gordon, in a protracted struggle, such as this is likely to be, will require the expenditure years, has just been appointed lieutenant of a large sum of money in the purchase of "The city of Connersville, which enjoys have levied a large assessment on those one of the finest locations in the valley, of our members who are at work to assist takes its name from John Conner, who in caring for those who are on strike. We was the proprietor of one of the first flour | need more money for that puropse, and we appeal to every trades union and trades unionist, to every citizen whose interests drove there over the rough corduroy roads are involved, and to every lover of fair culture which obtains in the district of the month from outside sources as long as the Whitewater is directly traceable to the strike may last. We believe that with this amount of money, together with the amount received from our own members, we can cured for the miners. Such a result would bring permanent peace and stability to the | been a Chicago brogan instead of a gum coal trade and redound to the common wel- | shoe. fare of the people "All money should be sent to W. B. Wilson, national secretary-treasurer, 1103 Ste-

#### venson Building, Indianapolis, Ind." ACTION OF CONVENTION.

# Resolutions Adopted and Other Mat-

ters Given Attention. An effort was made at the opening of the paraiso, Ind., carries letters to a number of convention yesterday morning to go into executive session, but it failed. "Mother" Jones delivered an address, and a recess of half an hour was taken to allow the comused to be one of the bad towns of the un- | mittee to finish its resolutions. "Mother" Jones presided during the recess, and ruled without asking either the railroads or the ful and quiet as a New York village. The the delegates like the mother of a large public to pay them for it. bad man has had his day and has gone with family. The convention sang songs and tant cowboy and all the rest of the things | was hilarious until the committee came in

Delegate Smith, of West Virginia, presented the following resolution: "Be it reconvention indorse the strike in District 17, the resolution was to show that West Virginia had been recognized. Delegate Burke, of Pennsylvania, said

West Virginia had already been recognized by operators of that State. The resolution was adopted.

President Reese, of Iowa, introduced a

resolution carried. A resolution of sympathy for the sufferers demning mine owners and mine inspectors for permitting conditions that would cause explosions was introduced. State Mine Inspector Roderick, of Pennsylvania, was denounced for allowing the coal company at Johnstown to resume operations before Fresident Mitchell said Roderick should not | Philadelphia Times. be condemned until a more thorough investigation was made, and if he was guilty then he should be branded before the world. That part of the revolution was referred to the executive board and the other was go to an address in suburban Brooklyn, but, Most of the delegates to the convention left on the afternoon trains, but a few re-

# DELEGATES CAME TO BLOWS.

mained over until to-day.

## George Purcell and a West Virginian Separated Just in Time.

Friday afternoon, while the mine workers on missionary work among the miners. were holding a stormy executive session in Tomlinson Hall, two members of the look of anger giving way to one of sympa-United Mine Workers retired to the room last night. Mr. Blake preaches at three underneath the stage to settle their differences in another way. George Purcell, the Indiana member of the National prospects for rich mining in Custer county, | Executive Board, and a delegate from West Virginia, were the principals in the contest. Friends interfered before any damage was done, but Purcell, who is a powerfully built man, is said to have had the best of the physical argument when they were separated. Only a small crowd was underneath the stage and the matter was hushed ton and the seashore. While East he vis- up so that it did not reach the ears of the fred his brother, Edward Townsend, the convention, and last night few delegates author of "Chimmie Fadden" and other outside of these directly interested, knew

rack' is all complete except a short dis- that men were "scabbing" in one of the mines and Purcell made some very uncomplimentary remarks to the local men. It resulted in the men in that locality circulating a petition to have Parcell removed from the district. The feeling engendered in West Virginia cropped out in the conention and when the men came face to face, policy of force was decided upon. It is also said that Purcell said things about Board Member Carroll, of West

Virginia, which were resented and were

taken up by the delegate most aggrieved Last night Purcell said: "That matter was purely a personal affair between us and it in no way concerns the organiza-Asked if it was true that a petition had been circulated for his removal from West Virginia, he said: "Well, if there has been, I am going back to West Virginia

Board Member Carroll said: "I have nothing to say about the matter." The delegates who saw the affair and those who knew of the differences were more close mouthed than any that came from the tightest executive session the mine workers ever held. President Mitchell said: "I can't talk of that matter at all."

# MONEY FOR STRIKERS.

#### State of Illinois Leads with a Donation of \$50,000.

When the convention quieted down after adopting the recommendations of President Mitchell and the resolution presented by the committee calling upon the public for aid, President W. R. Russell, of the Illinois district, in a short speech, said his district would give \$50,000 to the anthracite strikers. This caused renewed applause. Then President W. H. Haskins, of Ohio, gave the hard coal miners \$10,000 for his ficers tried to get the floor to pledge money for the anthracite fund. President John P. Reese, of Iowa, President Hargrove, of Indiana, and President Howe, of Tennessee, proportion to the sums already donated. After the convention adjourned, Secretary-treasurer G. W. Savage, of Ohio, went immediately to the headquarters of the mine workers and left a check with Secretary Wilson for \$10,000.

#### Satisfied with Convention.

President Mitchell and Secretary Wilson briefly expressed themselves in regard to armony with my views and I believe it Secretary Wilson said: "It is a wise defident that we will win the strike."

# Will Be Candidate for Congress.

John P. Reese, president of the Iowa district, will enter the race for Congress from nomination before the Democratic convention. There are 5,000 miners in his congressional district and he thinks his chances are good for winning, although the district is be cleaned. He has a brother in New York. about 2,500 Republican.

# Mitchell's Address Well Received. WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 19.-President

Mitchell's address at Indianapolis to-day, in which he urged that immediate aid be given the anthracite strikers, was well received throughout the Wyoming region, the assistance they receive from their bituminous brethren they will be able to hold grant their demands

It is reported to-night that the coal companies will take the aggressive next week | the veins where there is no pressure, reand attempt to operate one or more collieries. At strike headquarters the report is not credited. It is claimed that no single ompany can secure a sufficient number of men to operate a colliery, and that now that the national convention has pledged support to the strikers the latter will be more steadfast than ever.

# IN BEHALF OF LOVERS.

# ments by the Railroads.

There will be large accessions to the party in favor of government ownership of railroads if the tyranny of these heartless corporations toward lovers and all the world that loves lovers does not cease. Only a few days ago Philadelphia awoke to wrath and indignation over an announcethe Broad-street station, and now it is to grow in the station at that point, so much of that sentimental cereal has been slung at bridal parties within the premises week, when a big gum shoe struck the station master in the ear. It may be that the Altoona station master never was married, but, in any event, the girls of the town are asking how he ever could have been born had there been no love making, and they continue the struggle until justice is se- are quite sure he could not get any one to have him now, and that it ought to have

> Instead of troubling lovers and rice throwers and kissers-before-we-part the railroad companies ought to have senseenough to go for some real station nuisances, such as the human porker who won't get in line to buy a ticket or negois always late for his train and who rushes | tory eternally repeats itself; that history madly for the gate, regardless of whom he knocks against or knocks down. There Plato or Herder; that periods of great reought to be a prison car on every train for these nuisances while lovers love and are loved without restraint, both because most of us know how it is ourselves and because lovers hugely entertain the traveling public

#### Why Americans Drink, Ainslee's Magazine.

Pleasurable, emotional excitement is a great relaxer. Every kind of work is liable to leave the muscles and nerves tense and overdrawn. We often see muscle tonus corrugating the brow, rigidfying the face or attitudes, and showing that innervation imand continue their financial support until pulses continues to flow out from the nerve the strike is won." He said the purpose of centers after toil is over. We Americans Correspondence Forest and Stream. lack the very words gemuth and esprit. and it is very hard for us to entirely forget the struggle for existence in social intercourse. The careful studies of Partand was receiving funds. President ridge and others show that the desire for ought to be adopted to refuse charges made | causes that lead Americans to drink, because they have lost the power to feel the normal exhibaration which inebriation stimulates. Instinct points to this as a great boon, and so it is sought over cups and glasses in the conviviality that comes from artificial stimulation. A little more rollicking jellity, with jest and quip with congenial friends, the tale, the song, perhaps the quiet harmless game that does does not overtax the system-of all this we have too little in our stern American life with its tendencies to overtonicity and cramps of will and attention.

# A Testimonial.

Another story concerning the late William R. Travers, the New York city broker, has it that on one occasion he desired to being unacquainted with the locality, accosted a stranger and asked directions. It so happened that the stranger stuttered and stammered quite as badly as Travers, who, after the man had made two or three ineffectual attempts to answer, grew angry. under the impression he was being mocked, and hotly inquired: "How d-d-are you t-t-try to m-m-mock

"Ex-ex-excuse m-me!" exclaimed the stranger. "I have an im-im-impediment in m-my s-s-s-speech. "O! I s-s-s-ee!" stammered Travers, the thetic concern. "W-w-why d-d-don't you \$1,800.

g-g-go s-s-see D-d-d-octer S-s-s-mith? He

#### c-c-cured m-me. Why Helen Lives.

Fairer than other women are Was she for whom the world went mad-That, like a bright, undying star, Which cheers Earth's children, from afar Her beauty still doth make men glad. Still haunts the soul of dreaming boy, Still manhood's burning heart inspires, As when, with fierce, exultant joy

Mid warring hosts and battle-fires Nay, Helen ne'er shall lose her prime, Immortal are her charms, as long As down the corridors of Time With epic strain and stride sublime, Resounds old Homer's deathless song! ville as soon as the appliances known as I in West Virginia, and a local dissatisfac- | - Zitella Cocke, in Woman's Home Companion.

They bore her from the walls of Troy.

DOUBTFUL ATTITUDE TOWARD BOTH OF MUGOVITCH ALEXANDRIAN.

Bound Over to Grand Jury on Charge of Stealing a Fine Persian Rug from Mrs. Schmidt.

Detectives Colbert and Hauser for several months have been trying to prove that, though Mugovitch Alexandrian may be a heathen or some sort of Christian he certainly is not honest. Yesterday afternoon the grand jury. He is charged with having stolen a Persian rug valued at \$200 from Mrs. Edward Schmidt, of 3123 North Meridian street. He was arrested last February and his case was continued until this month on account of Mrs. Schmidt's being in California.

Alexandrian last year lived on Broadway, and besides selling and cleaning Oriental rugs he did something in the line of Christian ministry. He made friends among church members, and some of them were | Hartford Courant. disiliusionized. They and the persons that continued friendly to Alexandrian were in Police Court to testify for and against his | Benjamin Harris, who at Boston on Sept. respectability. The detectives had thirty 25, 1690, issued Public Occurrences. The witneses for the prosecution. John the claim for Harris's priority in the jour-Baptist, a modern despite his name, and an | nalistic field has rested on the fact that Armenian that has been studying at But- nothing in the newspaper line has come to ler College asserted that Alexandrian had the attention of those interested in such said their districts would give amounts in | ans that knew him. The detectives also | ris's first issue. Recently, however, it has were informed that an Ohlo conference of been considered, in the light of a discovery the Christian Church expelled Alexandrian after investigating his business methods. According to the testimony against him | ton, that this honor rightfully belongs to Alexandrian called on Mrs. Schmidt early last winter and offered to clean her collection of 160 Oriental rugs. He told her that ber, who is the secretary of the Club of he had been one of the most intense sui- | Odd Volumes of Boston, brought the matferers from Turkish cruelty in downtrodden Armenia, that he had been converted to Christianity and was trying to make his | meeting, with the result that his view was way in the new world. In examining and | applauded and accepted by those present. commenting on the rugs he displayed a Mr. Shillaber has just issued a gelatine Mitchell said: "I am well satisfied with knowledge of the subject that was adthe action of the convention. It is in mirable, and Mrs. Schmidt gave him the print reproduction of this single-sheet his work was done two of the members of cision and places the United Mine Workers her family sent the rugs to a storage print: on the high road to success. I feel con- house, where they were bound in burlap and put away. On Mrs. Schmidt's return she had the rugs returned to her home and when they were unrolled one of the paper publication on this side of the Atfinest of them was missing. She complained to the police, and before Alexandrian was arrested she left for California. Detectives Colbert and Hauser assert that of 1689 a sheet which he called 'The Pres-Alexandrian has been making a business of selling imitation Turkish rugs for genuine and substituting imitations for the real thing when owners let him have rugs to The object of the reproduction is to give

# PHILOSOPHY OF LAUGHING.

#### Optimism a Supreme Sedative-Evolution of Evolution.

G. Stanley Hall, in Ainslee's Magazine. Again, a word about the philosophy of aughter. When the system is nerved and the nerves that tighten the walls of the blood vessels are hard at work, and presout until the coal operators are forced to sure in the arteries is great; but a hearty augh, as Brucke's interesting experiments show, tends to bring the blood over into lieves the arteries and brings the exquisite sensations of relaxation of rest. This is favored even by the attitude of a hearty laugh. To draw in a full breath, throw back the head, open the mouth and let the expiration "gurgle forth with sonorous intermittence," to quote a phrase from the ohilosophy of laughter, and to do it again and again, slowly throws off the chains of the world's great taskmaster and brings us back, back toward the primeval paradise, where there was nothing but joy, and sin and sorrow were unknown.

Once more, optimism is one of the supreme sedatives. There are men who worry because the sun will some time go out and the earth grow dead and cold like the moon; or the coal measures be exhausted; or the fertile areas of the world dry up because of the denudation of forests, but the philosophy of health is that the best things have not happened, that man's history has only just begun, that, on the whole, there has been steady progress, that in virtue, comfort, knowledge, arts, religion and nearly, if not quite, all the essentials of the further development of man, faith in human nature and belief in a future better than the present is the conclusion of every philosophy of development and evolution. It is our good fortune to live in a day of the evolution of evolution, and this is giving a new meaning to the very word progress and makes us feel that the world is rational and beneficent to the core, and that where conscious purpose and effort fail we sink back into everlasting arms. This is a sanifying point of view authorized now by both science and religion, and is a good psychic state to sleep on or in which to

enter the great rest. The idea of the kingdom of God is not yet realized. It makes the optimistic assumption that the human race as a whole is ascendant, not decadent, and that society is in the making, not moribund. Again it is not content with the less discouraging tiate a baggage check, as if the ladies and | philosophy of history that assumes that gentlemen who are in line and who are de- everything good and great that can happen layed by his hoggishness did not have to or be done in the world of man has already take trains at all, but have come to the occurred, that Eden has bloomed and faded, station to play marbles. Also, the man who | and if it come again will only because hisform and advance can never present anything of importance that is new, but only undergo a palingenesis indefinitely repeated. Lotze says that we must not envy our more fortunate descendants in the future, but only serve them, for God loves man at all stages alike. Weiss interprets the kingdom as meaning a worthy close of the historic stadia, perhaps sub specie aeternitatis; that the personality of man is God's greatest work; that we should rejoice that others. who come after, can stand upon our shoulders, and that no ultimate good is lost for the early workers in the historic field, to which we should subordinate ourselves as we love to do for our children.

A Thrush's Singing Lessons. Find a family of wood thrushes and carefully note what takes place. The old male thrush will sing the sweet song in loud, clear, flutelike notes once, and then stop to listen while the young birds try to imitate the song. Some will utter one note, some two. Some will utter a coarse note, others a sharp note. After a while they seem to forget their lesson and drop out one by one. When all are silent the old thrush turns up again, and the young thrushes repeat their efforts, and so it goes | with the printed title of this publication is | and 37 per cent of the women talked in | public or semi-public. The probabilities are on for hours. The young birds do not acquire the full song the first year; so the lessons are repeated the following spring. I take many visitors into the woods to enjoy the first thrushes' singing school, and all are convinced that the song of the wood thrush is a matter of education pure and simple.

# Salaries of College Professors.

Springfield Republican. sayist, recently urged that in the interests | earlier days of this country. of scholarship the present democratic custom of paying the professors of a given college nearly equal salaries, should be given up, and great prizes be offered to minent men as an incentive to research. He suggested \$10,000, even \$20,000, as suitable salaries for teachers of distinction. It will probably be long before such prizes as these are offered in the American academic world, yet there seems to be a tendency to grade the salaries of professors, and it is now reported that the Randolph-Macon woman's college of Lynchburg, Va., has adopted this plan, being the first southern college to do so. The scale, however, is moderate, ranging only from \$1,200 to

# Little Fainting Nowadays.

Youth's Companion. It is a curious fact, of general remark and observed not by physicians only, that fainting is less common than it used to be. than it did in that of her grandmother.

circulation. It is caused by anemia of the brain resulting from a dilation of the blood vessels of the body and the consequent flow into them of the entire mass of blood. This absence of blood from the brain arrests the action of the heart and produces oss of consciousness. It is probable that the heart does not stop beating entirely, but acts so feebly that no pulse can be felt Alarming as a fainting spell may be, it is very seldom, indeed, when the heart is not actually diseased, that a person dies in one Women are more liable to faint than men but there are few even of the latter who have not at some time during their lives ex-

perienced at least a faint feeling, if not an actual loss of consciousness. In the case of a fainting fit, the first thing to do is to lay the person flat on the back, if possible with the head lower than the feet, and then to loosen all the clothing Vigorous fanning and sprinkling the face with cold water will help to equalize the circulation. Burning a feather under the nose is sometimes of service. Smelling salts unadvisable, for the person may suddenly take a deep breath and inhale a powerful Police Judge Stubbs bound him over to dose of the pungent gas. Brandy and all other alcoholic stimulants will do more harm than good.

Persons who are subject to fainting spells should avoid hot rooms and hot baths, stimulants of all kinds-strong tea and offee as well as alcohol-and food of an inligestible nature.

# FIRST AMERICAN NEWSPAPER.

#### Samuel Green, Jr., of Boston, the First Colonial Publisher.

The credit of issuing the first newspaper in this country has long been given to made by William Green Shillaber, of Bos-Samuel Green, jr., of Boston. Mr. Shillater to the attention of the club at its May newspaper of Green's and accompanied it with an explanatory word which we re-

"It has seemed to the writer that the credit for making the first attempt at newslantic ocean should be given to Samuel Green, of Boston, who printed in the fall ent State of the New English Affairs,' and which is herewith reproduced in facsimile. those who may be interested in the subject a convenient opportunity to examine the publication, and decide whether or not the claim is a reasonable one.'

In early times, as is of course well known, news of general interest passed from one person to another by means of news letters, being exactly what the name implies, namely, manuscript letters containing the news of the day. Samuel Green, jr., is supposed to have been a writer of these news letters, and he seems to have originated the idea of printing several copies instead of writing one or more. One copy of this first attempt is extant. It is in the Massachusetts archives-Volume 35, Page 83. As it is printed in two columns, newspaper style, it is not a broadside. It is olio in size, printed on the recto, the verse being blank. So far as is known the experiment was not repeated by Green. There is, however, no evidence that this newsraper was his only publication of the kind others may have been printed of which no copy now exists. The following year -Sept. 25, 1690-R. Pierce printed for Benjamin Harris at Boston a similar publication which he called Public Occurrences. A comparison of these two newspapers will show, at least so it seems to the writer, that Pierce or Harris copied the idea of Green, the only important difference being that Pierce promises an issue once every month "or if any glut of occurrences happen, oftener." Also, instead of one page three pages of two columns each are printed on two leaves, the last page being blank. This issue, like the one by Green, was the first and only one. But one copy of Public Occurrences is known to exist, and it is kept in the colonial state paper office in London. It has, however, been reprinted in this country, and bibliographers generally allude to it as the first newspaper ef-

a success, but he could not reap the results of his ingenuity for the very good reason that he died July, 1690. Here was the chance for a wide-awake publisher, and in about two months Pierce or Harris took advantage of it, and "Public Occurrences" was issued. Probably Pierce had no responsibility beyond the printing Harris was a man of sagacity and great energy. He did a large business as a bookseller and publisher, and was one of the most enterprising business men of the period. He was quick to see the opportunity to give the public something new and novel, and at the same time advertised himself and his business. The little we know of Samuel Green, jr.

seems to show that he was a man of ability. Judge Sewell undoubtedly had confidence in him, otherwise he would not have selected him for the important position of printer. John Dunton, in his "Life of Errors," alludes to Green, and in his "Letters from New England" frequently mentions both Mr. and Mrs. Green in a way which indicates that a close friendship existed. Samuel Green, jr., was an embryo journal-He looked at the great field of journalism through the large end of the telescope, What he saw was small indeed, but he was the first-the leader of that great army of printers, reporters, editors and proprietors that now cover the field. The period from this publication to the huge Sunday edition of to-day spans the growth of the American newspaper WILLIAM G. SHILLABER.

Boston, Mass., May, 1902. These explanatory words by Mr. Shillaber set the matter fully before the reader. It might be added that the appearance of "The Present State of the New English Affairs" is so faithfully copied in Public Occurrences as to leave almost no uncertainty of the source of the Pierce-Harris | Ainslee's Magazine. inspiration in the minds of those who compare the two newspapers. An interesting subline on Green's title reads, "This is this is avowedly and manifestly the purpaper as the parent is materially strengthened by this important statement. Mr. Shillaber has had 104 copies of this reproduction printed at the University Press, Cambridge, the first fifty-two of them for members of the Club of Odd Volumes. An interesting fact in connection that the inclosing border is a reproduction | their sleep. A number of things might be | that all will be abandoned and the feeling of the border on the title page of Eliot's Indian Bible, of which Mr. Shillaber possesses more than one copy tion have come to Hartford, one to Charles Dexter Allen, a member of the Club of Odd Volumes, and one to Albert C. Bates, of It has also been found that most sleep-talk- | Frankfort (Kan.) Review. the Connecticut Historical Society. It is probable that Samuel Green, fr.

was an ancestor of Thomas Green, who founded the Courant in 1764. The Greens

#### A Reporter's Meteorie Career. New York Evening Post. Baltimore newspaper men are still smil-

ing over the two weeks' experience of one of Maryland's gilded youths who took it into his precious head to be a reporter. The youth is a son of an ex-Governor of the State and succeeded without much difficulty in getting a position on a morning paper. His career, though brief, was by no means colorless. The first day or two he sat around the police stations in the districts where he was assigned and found it rather dull, though he noticed that some of the other morning papers printed items. "which really didn't amount to anything," concerning events which took place in these same districts. The third day he remembered that his horses were eating their heads off in his stables and that they needed exercise, so he asked the city editor to assign him to something in the suburbs. This is due, in very great measure, to the | stuck to it for three days. The only draw-The heart and the circulation are strength- | to recollect what he was sent out for and

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without notifying the city editor. This he did by telephone, and instead of being grateful for this thoughtfulness the city editor appeared to be angry. The gilded reporter could not understand why.

# THE NEW STAR.

### Unexpected and Startling Changes Detected.

Prof. Winslow Upton, in Providence Journal. A little over a year ago the most remarkable "new or temporary star" of modern times appeared in the constellation Perseus. The star was not in any catalogue, and two days before its discovery it was not bright enough to be shown on a photographic plate of the region containing stars which have but one-hundredth of the light given out by the faintest star visible to the naked eye. On Feb. 23, two days after the discovery, it reached its greatest brightness, when it was as bright as Capella, the third star in order of brightness in the whole heavens. It waned slowly and with several well-marked fluctuations in its light, and in two months was on the limit of visibility with the naked eye. It is still easily visible in telescopes of small size. During its decrease in brightness it

iquid body or from a gas under pressure; then bright bands were formed, which later assumed the form and position of the bands in the spectra of nebulae. All these changes were expected, as they followed closely the history of similar stars in recent years. But within a few months most unexpected and startling changes have occurred which have made the star once more the chief object of interest in the sky. The nebulae which surrounds the star, or into which the star has been changed, has been successfully photographed at several observatories which are equipped with telescopes of great power, and it contains several centers of ondensation whose positions are shifting so rapidly that their motion can be detected photographs taken but several days apart. Careful attempts to determine the parallax of the star shows that it is inappreciable: the star, therefore, is at a very great distance from the earth. There seems to be no doubt that the actual motion in the nebulae is greater than anything heretofore detected. The velocity must be as great as

that with which light travels and the nature of such a motion is as mysterious as that of light itself. Already the theories which attempt to account for the birth and life history of the various bodies in the universe are being remodeled to include these newly discovered facts, and the new theories will probably suffer later rejection when more facts are found which conflict with them. The mysteries of the universe become more unfathomable the deeper we are permitted to explore them and as knowledge increases the extent of that which still remains to be

#### explained increases also. WHILE WE SLEEP.

### Muscles and Organs of the Body Are Still Working.

If the organs of the body cannot be said policemen may do it, too. People who talk | in several of the churches. The British in their sleep are familiar to all of us. Ex- | consul general at New York, Sir Percy periments made by Speir, Armstrong and | Sanderson, has sent invitations for a ban-Child on 200 college students of both quet at Delmonico's on Thursday evening, sexes showed that 47 per cent. of the men and there were to be other ceremonles, proved by these statistics. Of these sleep- to-day is that it may be many months betalkers, one-half of the women and one- | feroe the coronation ceremonies can take third of the men are able to answer ques- place. Two copies of Mr. Shillaber's reproduct tions while asleep. More women than men could answer questions on any subject, not alone that of which they had been talking ers are under twenty-five years of age. Evidently, then, with the muscles and brain only that sleeps, and by no means who spoke English with difficulty entered Prof. Hugo Muensterberg, the seismic es- were printers for many years in the all of the brain. The senses of sight, hearing, touch, smell and taste may be very much awake while the subject sleeps. A sleeping person hears and answers questions, rearranges his bed clothing, covers his eyes to keep out light, draws away his hand when the experimenter tickles it. child is broken of the habit of sucking his thumb while asleep by putting aloes on it. He is conscious of the bitter taste and if you are afraid I will give you a receipt dreams of wormwood. The nerves, then, for it. and the brain centers corresponding to

#### consciousness itself-slept. Naval Bill None Too Large,

ed by overwork, one night went out to sup-

currence. He had not been drinking; the

man was simply asleep during the whole

evening. His conscious memory-that is,

Atlanta Constitution. Some of the good peace-loving people | which is kept exactly as it was on the It is rare that one sees a woman carried This was done, and with a footman in liv- of this country are inclined to think that morning he left it. He was brought back out of church or the theater, yet forty ery he drove around on probably one of the measure which has recently passed an hour after he left it, bleeding to death years ago it was a matter of such common | the queerest news-gathering tours ever re- the Senate appropriating \$78,000,000 to the from injuries inflicted by the assassin's occurrence as barely to excite remark. corded. He liked this better, however, and navy is fraught with danger to the reign of bomb. As the room was, so it remains. the olive branch in our foreign relations. The half-smoked cigarette lies upon the outdoor life young women lead in these back was the necessity of returning to the but such reasoning as this is near-sighted. ash-try in a glass tube. A little revolver days of tennis and golf and other sports. office and trying, amid noise and confusion, Our own experience has taught us that lies before the mirror. Upon each of the the most effective way of maintaining tables and upon several chairs is a looselyened by exercise in the open air, and it | what he ought to write about it. Usually | peace is to be in constant preparation for | folded clean handkerchief, for it was the takes a greater shock to disorder the blood | there "really" wasn't anything to write. | war. Nations will treat us with more re- | Czar's wish to have one of these always balance in the body of the modern woman | On the sixth day he met a friend who in- spect when they know that our guns are | within reach of his hand. There lie all his vited him to go to Atlantic City for over loaded and that our battleships are ready toilet articles-a few plain bottles and The habit of fainting is not so much a Sunday. There was barely time to catch | to move with the touch of the button. Be- | brushes. It is all modest beyond belief, and sign of weak heart as it is of an excitable 'the train, but the gilded reporter kept his 'sides, we cannot afford to suspend activi- the brushes are half worn.

duty firmly in mind. He refused to go | ties in our naval yards when France, England, Russia, Germany and Japan are prosecuting the work of building ironclads with sleepless vigilance. All over the world the work of organizing thoroughly equipped navies is moving steadily ahead. We cannot afford to rest on our laurels, We have world-wide interests to maintain and the necessity of maintaining our naval prestige is more imperative than ever. Under all the circumstances, it seems that the amount of the proposed appropriation is small enough, and the policy of wisdom dictates that there shall be no delay in giving the measure full legislative sanc-

# CRIPPLED BY KING'S ILLNESS.

## Possible Financial Effect of Delayed Coronation.

New York Letter in Philadelphia Press. Supplementing the very general expressions of sympathy and sincere regret that the illness of the King of England should have compelled a postponement of the symbolic ceremony of the coronation is the opinion that seems to be held here without dissent that this misfortune will be of serious financial consequence in Great Britain. There is no apprehension that it will occasion demoralization, which will be felt here, changed color from white to dull red, and although the suspense of if not permanent is now somewhat greenish in tint. The spectrum was at first continuous, such as is given by the light from a glowing solid or

abandonment of some very important plans involving financial and industrial undertakings of much magnitude may considerably alter the course of our own money market, which was expected to be called upon speedily to furnish some gold for export to London. Then, too, the serious illness of the King may considerably delay the perfecting of the plans for the financing of peace in South Africa, and if there were such delay it would be influential in shaping to some extent our own financial and industrial condition next fall. The financiers here who have international relations have said with much frankness that nothing but the financing of the peace in South Africa and the arrangement for the liquidation of the

balance of the great war debt incurred by

Great Britain prevents the release of a

large amount of capital in England, some of which was certain to seek investment chiefly in American mining enterprises. Aside from these somewhat indirect in fluences, following the illness and possible prolonged impairment of the ability of the King to conduct that part of the government of Great Britain which it is his duty as King to conduct, no particular effect of this unexpected and momentous change in the coronation plans will be felt in the United States. But there is no doubt here that it will occasion serious financial losses in London and to some extent throughout Great Britain, at least England, Scotland and Wales. The merchants of London, at least those who have not insured against this contingency, will be seriously injured. All of those who invested large amounts of money in preparing for the entertainment or the convenience of the great throngs which were expected to witness the ceremony, or at least the public pageant, must contemplate severe losses. And there is also the sudden shock to normal trade, the inevitable depression in the markets, both speculative and investment. Reasoning in this way our own financiers do not hesitate to say that the sudden illness of the King, the need for calling the assistance of the surgeons and the dangerous character of the disease itself from to sleep, neither can the voluntary muscles. | which as it is now admitted he is suffering Witness the phenomena of sleep-walking; | cannot fail to produce in England finanpublished to prevent false reports." As the postilions in stage-coach days who slept | cial conditions almost similar to those that in their saddles, and cavalrymen who do it | would be occasioned by the failure of some pose and determination of the American to-day; infantry who have been known to great banking house. It is not known yet newspapers of to-day the claim for Green's sleep on forced marches; sentinels who walk | what will be done in this city by those their beats carrying their guns in a fixed | who expected to celebrate in formal ways position, while they sleep. For all we know, | the coronation. There were to be services

What He Wanted to Say. A few days ago Mr. Taylor was absent from his drug store for a few minutes and organs of the body all working, it is the left his wife in charge. A large Norwegian

> and said: "Hi owe de firm 10 cents." "Very well," replied Mrs. Taylor; "just pay it to me and it will be all right." The Norwegian made no attempt to produce the coin, but gazed steadily at Mrs. A Taylor and repeated:

'Hi owe de firm 10 cents.' "Yes. I heard you say that before. Now, In astonishment the man from Norway them are awake. A busy lawyer, exhaust- looked at her and walked out without a word. Pretty soon he returned with a felper with some friends, ate, talked and low countryman whose command of Eng-

#### membered absolutely nothing of the oc- the remark to Mrs. Taylor by explaining: "He wants 10 cents' worth of iodoform." A Reminder of a Tragedy.

walked with them, and the next day re- lish was a little better and who interpreted

Leslie's Weekly.

In his book, "All the Russias," Mr., Henry Horman gives an interesting description of the bedroom of Czar Alexander II.,